

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 1707

Washington, D. C.

November 15, 1958

Canners Are Warned about 'Phony' Orders from Unknowns

Solicitors of shipments of canned foods, if not already known to the canner, should be carefully checked for their financial stability. They may be phony. This warning was given by N.C.A. President Edward E. Burns in his address to the Wisconsin Canners Association at its annual convention this week.

Mr. Burns gave his speech an alliterative title, "Pride, Prestige, and Prosperity," and interpolated another word that starts with "P"—phony. He commended Marvin Verhulst, secretary of the Wisconsin association, for warning his membership against filling orders from unknown firms, without investigation, and Past Chairman George E. Dillworth of the National Food Brokers Association for inveighing against phony brokerage firms.

There have been recent instances of losses of thousands of dollars by canners who accepted orders from a brokerage firm to ship merchandise to a wholesale buyer, both of whom proved fictitious. Mr. Burns quoted the Dillworth statement:

"Isn't it shocking that firms who would not hire a salesman without getting all kinds of references, and without making extensive checks on his background and abilities, will hire a broker without looking past his stationery? Isn't it shocking that companies should be so anxious to make a quick deal that they will not check thoroughly on a firm they have never done business with? Just because a company calls itself a broker is no assurance of respectability, no assurance that the firm is qualified to stand alongside the fine firms who are members of N.F.B.A."

Mr. Burns also reported a variation on this fraudulent practice. In several instances reported to N.C.A. headquarters, he stated, the phony broker has ordered merchandise sent to a reputable and well-known buyer, but with the shipping documents to be sent to the "broker," who then claimed the merchandise on its arrival at the legitimate destination and disposed of it at below-cost prices before the canner got around to checking the deal.

In his address on "Pride, Prestige,

and Prosperity," Mr. Burns developed the thesis that if we have "pride" in our work and our product, we develop "prestige" for them, with a resultant "prosperity." He set about to show how a canner with pride in his establishment can convey this to his banker, his grower, his supplier, his broker and buyer, and all the way to the ultimate consumer.

Mr. Burns also demonstrated that the N.C.A., in all of its programs, shows pride in the canning industry, in canned foods, and in its own specific professional service to the membership. He mentioned highlights of recent activities of various N.C.A. Divisions.

N.C.A. Vice President Norman O. Sorensen also addressed the Wisconsin meeting, largely in his capacity as Chairman of the Convention Program Committee, to review plans for the coming N.C.A. Convention in Chicago.

Highlights of Mr. Burns' address were reported in two press releases issued by the Information Division, separately for the daily press and the trade press. The press release for newspapers was sent to 249 Wisconsin papers and 88 radio-TV stations as well as the wire services.

Canning Industry Represented at Meetings

During the fall months the canning industry was represented at several professional conventions and meetings. In September, Katherine R. Smith, Director of the N.C.A. Consumer Service Division, attended meetings of the annual Newspaper Food Editors Conference in New York City. In October she attended the annual convention of the American Dietetic Association in Philadelphia, and the H. J. Heinz Company's Nutrition Symposium, in Pittsburgh.

In November the following meetings were attended by Miss Smith: a meeting of the executive board of the Institutional Food Editors Conference; the annual Hotel Exposition; and the Food Forum, all held in New York City. This week she is attending the annual American School Food

1960 Convention Set for Miami Beach

The 1960 Convention of the N.C.A. has been scheduled for Miami Beach, Fla., January 18-23, with headquarters in the Hotel Americana.

The C.M.&S.A. will hold its annual meeting and stage its annual exhibit in the Americana during this period.

FDA Publishes N.C.A. Proposal on Coloring in Canned Pears

The FDA has published in the *Federal Register* of November 13 the proposal of the N.C.A. for amendment of the standard of identity for canned pears to permit the use of "harmless artificial coloring" as an optional ingredient provided it is properly declared on the label.

As published by the FDA, the proposal would permit the use of artificial red coloring in spice-flavored pears and artificial green coloring in mint-flavored pears.

The text of the FDA notice is reproduced on page 322.

Service Association convention in Philadelphia.

At all of these meetings individual conferences were held with professional leaders, food editors, writers, and radio and television women. Reports on canned foods were given. Arrangements were made to supply special information, including food photographs and recipes, for several national writers and food editors. Publications about canned foods have been sent to many of the professional people who requested information about canned foods which would be of help in their work. In addition, considerable information useful in the work of the Consumer Service Division was gathered at the various meetings.

N.C.A. Describes Cannery Needs for Waste Research

The needs of the canning industry for research on land disposal of cannery wastes were reported by the N.C.A. this week to a special USDA committee seeking to determine what kinds of facilities are needed for soil and water conservation research.

The N.C.A. presentation was made by S. A. Ebbert of the Washington Research Laboratory at a public hearing held by the committee November 14. The study group had been appointed by Secretary Benson at the request of the Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations.

Mr. Ebbert outlined 10 research needs in relation to land disposal of liquid wastes. Following are selected portions of his statement to the committee:

BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE

The profit margin in the canning industry is already small and waste treatment as a nonproduction cost continues to lower this profit margin. It is indicated that an increase in nonproduction expense will force many cannery out of business unless some inexpensive method of waste treatment is developed.

During the past 30 years cannery have spent a great deal of time and money testing and adapting methods of waste disposal, but none has proven wholly satisfactory. As regulatory and esthetic standards have become progressively higher, first the cruder methods and then those somewhat more advanced became inadequate to meet the newer requirements. Methods have included direct discharge to streams, chemical treatment, biological treatment, land disposal, and discharge to municipal systems.

RESEARCH NEEDS

It might be wondered what problems need to be investigated and why basic research regarding irrigation of waste waters should be conducted. True, there are several areas of the country where disposal of food plant wastes by irrigation is now practiced and where the system works very well in most cases. However, when these systems were put into operation very little fundamental information about irrigation of these wastes was known, and little is still known about the effect these wastes will have on the soil. Application has been mostly by trial and error. Had sufficient basic information been available on irrigation of these wastes, much time and expense could have been saved. Even with the existing systems the processors do not know what will be the ultimate effect of repeated application of these wastes. To answer such ques-

tions a systematic and nationwide approach to the problems involved is required.

JUSTIFICATION

Throughout the country the conservation of water resources is becoming increasingly critical as industrial, urban, and agricultural demands increase. The over-all water needs in the United States are increasing at a tremendous rate, and by 1975 the industrial water demand is expected to be more than double that of today. It is foreseeable that there may be a serious water supply crisis in the present generation. If a portion of this water used in industry can be returned to the soil by land disposal of their liquid wastes, it would aid in conserving a vital natural resource. Before land disposal methods can be efficiently practiced the basic fundamentals need to be developed.

More efficient disposal of water-laden processing plant effluents should result in reduced costs of processing agricultural crops. Any reduction in costs usually results in increased consumption of food products. Thus, new opportunities for higher living standards are evident.

SIMILAR PRESENTATIONS

Similar presentations have been made to the USDA committee by Walter A. Mercer of the N.C.A. Berkeley Laboratory, the Northwest Cannery and Freezers Association, and the Tri-State Packers Association.

Doyle Installed by I.S.M.

Edwin S. Doyle, sanitarian in the N.C.A. Berkeley Laboratory, was installed this week as president of the Institute of Sanitation Management, a professional group concerned with research and technical standards in industrial sanitation.

The Institute of Sanitation Management was formed last year by merger of two other groups of sanitarians and now has 700 members. Mr. Doyle was chosen president-elect for 1959 at the group's first annual meeting last year and was installed at the annual meeting in New York City November 3-6.

National Pickle Packers Assn.

W. E. Dailey, Jr., of Dailey Pickle Company, Saginaw, Mich., was re-elected president of the National Pickle Packers Association at the group's annual meeting.

Everet Landon of Nalley's, Inc., Tacoma, Wash., was re-elected vice president, and W. E. (Bill) Moore was named secretary-treasurer.

Text of Proposal To Amend Standards for Pears

Following is the text of the proposal for amending the FDA standard of identity for canned pears so as to permit the use of artificial coloring as optional ingredients, as published in the *Federal Register* of November 13:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration
[21 CFR Part 27]

CANNED PEARS

STANDARD OF IDENTITY; LABEL STATEMENT OF OPTIONAL INGREDIENTS

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by the National Cannery Association, 1133 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C., whose members are manufacturers and distributors of canned pears, setting forth a proposed amendment to the regulations fixing and establishing a standard of identity for canned pears (21 CFR 27.20).

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701(e) (1), 52 Stat. 1046, 1055, as amended 70 Stat. 919; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371(e) (1)) and in accordance with the authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (22 F.R. 1045), all interested persons are hereby invited to present their views in writing regarding the proposals published below. Such views and comments should be submitted in quintuplicate, addressed to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D. C., prior to the thirtieth day following the date of publication of this notice in the *Federal Register*.

It is proposed that § 27.20 *Canned pears: identity: label statement of optional ingredients* be amended as follows:

1. By deleting from the second sentence of the introduction to paragraph (a) the clause: "Such food may be seasoned with one or more of the following ingredients:" and substituting therefor the following: "Such food may also contain one or more of the following optional ingredients:".
2. By deleting the word "and" at the end of paragraph (a) (2).
3. By changing the period at the end of paragraph (a) (3) to a semicolon and adding the word "and".
4. By adding to paragraph (a) a new subparagraph (4), as follows:
 - (i) Mint flavoring and harmless artificial green coloring;
 - (ii) Spice or spice flavoring and harmless artificial red coloring.

5. By changing the period at the end of paragraph (e) (3) to a semi-colon.

6. By adding to paragraph (e) a new subparagraph (4), as follows:

(4) "With added flavoring and artificial coloring" or "Flavoring and artificial coloring added." The word "flavoring" may be replaced by "mint flavoring," "spice flavoring," or "spice," as is appropriate, or by the common or usual name of the flavoring or spice used. The artificial coloring may be named as "artificial green coloring" or "artificial red coloring," as the case may be.

7. By changing the concluding sentence of paragraph (e) to read as follows: "When two or more of the optional ingredients specified in paragraph (a) (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this section are used, such words may be combined, as for example: 'With added cloves and cinnamon oil, artificial red coloring, and seasoned with elder vinegar.'"

Dated: November 5, 1958.

[SEAL]

GEO. P. LARRICK,

Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

Director of FDA Food Division

Frank A. Vorhes, Jr., Director of FDA's Division of Food, will retire December 31 and will be succeeded by Dr. Oral Lee Kline, prominent FDA nutritionist.

Dr. Kline has been with the FDA since 1936 and his assignment since 1947 has been as director of research for FDA's Division of Nutrition. He was cited in 1956 for his research on vitamins in baby food. He has worked also on development of analytical methods for determining vitamins and amino acids in foods.

Population Grows Faster than Expected; Projections Raised

The population of the United States has grown faster in the last few years than was expected. With the current population figures as a base, the Bureau of the Census has prepared new projections on how the population may increase in the years up to 1980.

The new projections use the July 1, 1957, estimate of 171,229,000 as the base, adding to it on the basis of various assumptions as to births, deaths, and immigration. The projections are based also on the assumption that there will be no disastrous war, epidemic or other catastrophe, nor major economic depression.

Following the the most conservative and most liberal of the Census' new projections:

1957 . . .	171.2 million
1958 . . .	174.0 to 174.5 million
1959 . . .	176.8 to 177.8 million
1960 . . .	179.4 to 181.2 million
1965 . . .	191.5 to 199.0 million
1970 . . .	202.5 to 219.5 million
1975 . . .	215.8 to 243.9 million
1980 . . .	230.8 to 272.6 million

The Bureau of the Census published population projections two years ago, using as its base the population as of July 1, 1955. However, the U. S. population on July 1, 1958, at 174.1 million, had exceeded the highest projection for that date by about 400,000, mainly as a result of more births than anticipated in the projections.

For a substantial portion of the population, the Bureau of the Census said, future size can be projected for at least two decades with a high degree of accuracy, because the projections are influenced most by past fer-

tility and do not depend on survivors of future births. Following are projections for certain age groups:

Year	Age 18 to 20	Age 21 to 64 and over (millions)	Age 65 and over
1960	9.6	92.3	15.8
1965	12.1	96.8	17.6
1970	14.6	104.3	19.6
1975	16.3	113.1	21.9
1980	11.6	122.6	24.5
	to 14.1	to 123.6	

Source: "Illustrative Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex, 1960 to 1980," Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 187, Bureau of the Census, Nov. 10, 1958.

Population in the main working ages—The 25-to-64 year group will grow from the 1957 total of 81.8 million to 90.5 million in 1970 and to 106.3 million in 1980, or by about 25 million or 32.5 percent in 23 years.

For the next ten years the population 25-to-44 will remain virtually the same, with growth from 47.1 million in 1957 to 48.2 million in 1970 being expected. After 1970, however, the group will grow at a somewhat higher rate and will number 53.9 million in 1975 and 62.4 million in 1980. Thus, between 1970 and 1980 this age group will increase by 14 million or 29 percent.

The 45-to-64 year group will grow only moderately after 1957, reaching 43.9 million by 1975, a gain of about 9 million or 27 percent in 18 years. This group will number about the same in 1980 as in 1975.

Illinois Canning Crops Winner

Kenneth W. DeMunn, senior in the Belvidere High School, is the Illinois state champion in the 1958 Canning Crops Contest, and was introduced at the November 6 meeting of the Illinois Cannery Association.

President W. R. Benner of the Illinois association, in presenting young DeMunn with the \$100 prize, reviewed the youth's work in National Junior Vegetable Growers Association programs and other accomplishments. He is also secretary and a past president of Future Farmers of America and reporter for Section 6, has won the swine award in each of the past two years, and has served on all of the Belvidere judging teams.

For the past three years he grew peas for the Green Giant Company plant at Belvidere in the N.J.V.G.A.-N.C.A. Canning Crops Contest, placing eleventh in the state competition the first year, second last year, and first in 1958.

Shipments of Glass Containers and Metal Cans, Jan.-Sept.

Shipments of metal cans and glass containers during the first nine months of 1958 have been reported by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

GLASS CONTAINERS

	1957	1958	Percent change from 1957
(Thousands of gross)			
Wide-mouth food:			
Jan.-Aug.	27,460	27,648	+1
September	2,688	4,240	+58
Jan.-Sept.	30,148	31,888	+6
Narrow-neck food:			
Jan.-Aug.	10,302	9,502	-8
September	1,554	2,360	+52
Jan.-Sept.	11,856	11,862	...

METAL CANS

	1957	1958	Percent change from 1957
(Short tons of steel)			
Fruits and vegetables:			
Jan.-Aug.	986,280	908,965	+1
September	239,645	250,124	+8
Jan.-Sept.	1,225,924	1,159,089	+3
Meat (inc. poultry):			
Jan.-Aug.	91,755	86,696	-5
September	10,845	11,111	+2
Jan.-Sept.	102,600	98,000	-4
Fish and seafood:			
Jan.-Aug.	86,130	78,678	-9
September	8,758	15,005	+73
Jan.-Sept.	94,888	94,263	-1

1958 Pack of Lima Beans

The 1958 pack of canned lima beans totaled 2,751,562 actual cases as compared with the 1957 pack of 2,739,308 cases, according to a report by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

1958 PACK OF LIMA BEANS BY STATES

State	1957 (actual cases)	1958
Maryland.....	66,155	219,507
Delaware.....	461,620	578,161
N. Y., Pa., and Va.....	168,307	77,566
Wisconsin.....	584,648	424,499
Other Midwest states.....	1,102,829	976,011
Other states.....	335,650	475,818
U. S. Total.....	2,739,308	2,751,562

1958 PACK OF LIMA BEANS BY STYLE

Style	1957 (actual cases)	1958
Green limas:		
Midsize and tiny.....	193,241	269,265
Small.....	478,154	817,638
Medium.....	463,093	404,552
Large.....	9,006	13,755
Mixed.....	1,294,694	726,984
Green and white.....	222,829	336,003
White.....	11	0
Fordhooks.....	138,580	183,365
U. S. Total.....	2,739,308	2,751,562

USDA Crop Reports

Total tonnage of deciduous fruits is 4 percent greater than last year and 3 percent above average, on the basis of November 1 conditions, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

The 1958 crops of apples, peaches, and grapes are each larger than last year and above average. The cranberry crop is 7 percent larger than last year. Other deciduous fruit crops produced a smaller tonnage than either 1957 or the 10-year average. The Bartlett crop in Washington was up slightly but in Oregon and California the output was below 1957 by from 12 to 15 percent.

The 1958-59 citrus crop is expected to be 7 percent larger than last year and 5 percent above average. Compared with last year, increases are ex-

Crop	10-year ave. 1947-56	1958 Prelim- inary
(thousands of bushels)		
Apples.....	108,163	118,548
Pears.....	29,828	31,076
(thousands of barrels)		
Cranberries.....	953	1,050
(thousands of cwt.)		
Potatoes.....	228,615	239,539
Sweet potatoes.....	19,772	18,053
(thousands of bags)		
Rice.....	46,975	43,130
Dry edible beans.....	16,285	18,771

pected for oranges, tangerines, grapefruit and lemons, and decreases in production of limes and tangelos.

Estimated production of sweet potatoes is placed at 18,074,000 hundredweight, slightly above 1957 but 9 percent below the 1949-56 average. The estimate is 1 percent below the October 1 forecast. The 1958 yield of 64.1 hundredweight per acre is the highest of record, exceeding the previous high of 1957 by 0.8 hundredweight.

Prospects for dry beans changed only slightly during the month. The U. S. yield of 1,241 pounds per acre is a record and compares with 1,157 pounds last year and the average of 1,088 pounds. The previous record was 1,210 pounds per acre produced in 1956.

Spinach for Processing

The production of fall-crop spinach for processing is forecast at 32,000 tons, 63 percent more than was produced in the fall of 1957 and 21 percent above average, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

California accounts for more than half of the added production because of the large increase over its abnormally small acreage in 1957. In the Central Coastal districts of California, where harvesting is under way, yields were only average due to "yellows," but good stands are established in Ventura and Stanislaus counties where harvesting was expected to start before the end of November. In the Ozarks, harvesting is in progress and heavy yields are being obtained from early fields. Growing conditions also have been favorable in the Middle Atlantic coast states, where cutting is under way.

Following are prospects for the fall crop by states, on the basis of November 1 conditions, together with summaries of the winter and spring spinach crops:

Seasonal Group and State	10-year ave. 1949-56	1957	1958 Prelim- inary	Per- cent change from 1957
(tons)				
Winter.....	3,700	3,600	-3	
Early spring.....	50,200	67,700	43,400	-36
Late spring.....	48,300	48,900	48,000	-2
Fall:				
Arkansas.....	1,000	1,800	2,500	+39
Oklahoma.....	1,200	1,900	3,100	+63
Washington.....	3,300	4,600	4,600
California.....	7,000	2,500	9,900	+296
Other states ¹	13,900	8,800	11,900	+21
Group total..	26,400	19,600	32,000	+63
U. S. Total.....	122,800	139,900	127,000	-9

¹ Md., N. J., N. Y., Pa., Tenn., and Va.

Cucumbers for Pickles

Production of cucumbers for pickles is estimated at 14,884,000 bushels, only 3 percent less than the record high of 15,408,000 bushels of 1957, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

This year's production is the result of a continuation of the trend of high yields in recent years. Total acreage was reduced 8 percent and the average yield for the U. S. was at 125 bushels, up 5 percent from last year. The prospective production for this year is 27 percent above the 1947-56 average of 11,711,000 bushels.

Stocks

Stocks of salt and dill pickles in tanks and barrels on October 1 totaled 13,573,000 bushels, up 3 percent from those on hand a year ago and 23 percent above average. Stocks on hand from the current year's production total 10,438,000 bushels, approximately the same percent of this year's intake as in 1957. Carryover stocks are 3,135,000 bushels compared with 2,443,000 bushels a year ago.

Poultry Used in Processing

Poultry used in canning and other processed foods during the first nine months of 1958 totaled 187,978,000 pounds, 19 percent more than the 158,486,000 pounds used during the same period of 1957, according to a report by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA.

	Jan.-Sept. 1957	1958 (thousands of pounds)
Young chickens.....	13,711	27,675
Mature chickens.....	112,169	118,503
Turkeys.....	30,483	41,702
Other poultry.....	123	98
Total, Jan.-Sept.....	158,486	187,978

USDA To Buy Cabbage

USDA announced November 7 its intention to buy cabbage and "assist growers in marketing their abundant supplies."

Initial purchases will be made in New York State where yields this season are exceptionally high and growers are having marketing difficulties. Quantity to be purchased will depend on marketing conditions at the time of purchase and the availability of outlets for use of the cabbage without waste.

The cabbage will be distributed to nonprofit school lunch programs and other eligible outlets, USDA said.

Signups Exceed USDA Goals for Conservation Reserve

The acreage offered by farmers for the Conservation Reserve in 1959 exceeds the goals for the program in most states and nationally.

USDA reports that it received 232,000 applications for contracts that would put more than 20 million acres in the Conservation Reserve beginning next year. The national goal for the 1959 signup was 12.5 million acres.

The Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank is a voluntary program under which farmers sign contracts to withdraw cropland from production for a period of years and devote that land to grass, trees, or to water or wildlife conservation practices. Under these contracts the Government agrees to provide assistance in establishment of the conservation practice on the designated land and to make annual rental payments for the contract period. About 126,000 farmers placed a total of 10 million acres of cropland in the program in 1956, 1957, and 1958.

If all farmers who filed applications were offered contracts, first-year practice and annual payments would require more than the \$285 million available for payments next year on new contracts. The rest of the \$375 million total authorized by Congress will be needed to make annual payments under contracts signed in previous years.

The acreage offered for the Reserve in 1959 was less than the USDA goal in only 11 states. For example, USDA had a goal of 175,000 acres in California but received applications to place only 154,590 acres in the Reserve. In Illinois the goal was 400,000 acres and farmers' applications covered only 356,744 acres. The other states where signups did not match the USDA goals are Arizona, Connecticut, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

In the remaining 37 states the acreage offered for the Conservation Reserve exceeded the USDA goals. USDA said that it will be necessary to follow a priority system in those states to determine which applicants are offered contracts.

Radio Program for Students

Holiday menus using canned foods will be broadcast over Radio Station WWRL, New York City (Harlem station) on "The Alma John Show," 2:35 to 3 p.m., EST, Tuesday, November 18, by Doris Hodges of the Dudley-Anderson-Yutzky staff.

A studio audience of about 50 high school students will be given copies of "The Almost Complete Canner," brochure of the Consumer and Trade Relations Program that features and lists the wide variety of canned foods available, and the recipe booklet of the N.C.A. Consumer Service Division, "So Easy, and So Good, Too!"

Current Developments in the Farm Real Estate Market

The market value of farm real estate continued to increase during the spring and early summer of 1958 and on July 1 had reached another record high level, according to a report by the Agricultural Research Service of USDA on *The Farm Real Estate Market*.

The four-month period ended July 1 was the 13th consecutive period (since late 1953) in which farm real estate values had risen. The increase since March 1 was 2 percent, and the increase since July 1 a year ago was 5 percent, a little less than in recent comparable 12-month periods.

The term "farm real estate" includes land, buildings and other fixed improvements that are normally conveyed as a unit when a farm is sold.

Compared with a year ago, the sharpest advances in farm real estate values were recorded for Florida, up

15 percent, and Nebraska, up 10 percent. By regions, the largest increases over July 1, 1957, were the Southeast, up 9 percent, and the Northern Plains, up 8 percent.

Other significant increases in farm real estate values were reported for the Pacific Coast (Calif., Ore., Wash.), up 7 percent; and 6 percent gains for the Northeast, Appalachian, Delta, Southern Plains, and Mountain regions. The rise in market values in the Lake states was equal to the 5 percent gain for the U. S. as a whole and values in the Corn Belt were up only 4 percent.

Principal factors affecting the farm real estate market, according to USDA, were prospects for good crop production and crop prices equal to or higher than last year.

Active farmers continued to be the most important buyers of farmland.

They bought about three-fifths of the farms and tracts of farmland sold in the 12 months ended March 1. This was about the same proportion as in the previous year. However, active farmers made fewer sales of farmland during 1957-58 than during the previous year.

Nearly four-fifths of the farms and parcels of farmland sold in 1957-58 were bought by local residents, persons who lived in the same or adjoining county. This was a slight increase from the previous year.

Nationally, sellers (chiefly individuals) continued to be the most important source of new credit to finance the purchase of farmland. Commercial banks were the second most important source, followed, in order of importance, by insurance companies, federal land banks, individuals other than the seller, and combinations of these.

CHANGE IN FARM ORGANIZATION

The USDA report points out that the farm real estate market provides an important means whereby farm operators can adjust the size of their operating units. In the aggregate these transfers also have contributed to the decline in the total number of farms in recent years. With increased pressures for larger acreages to hold down or reduce production costs per unit, owner-operators have been the dominant class of buyer in most parts of the country.

Because the supply of land on the market is so limited, farmers have been unable to restrict their purchases to unimproved tracts but have been forced to buy complete farms. However, data for recent years show a slow but steady decline in the proportion of total sales that were complete farms and a corresponding increase in the proportion that were parcels and tracts of land; of all farms transferred, the proportion that were operated prior to sale as single farms was 73 percent in 1954 and was down to 66 percent in 1958.

Part of this shift in the composition of the market reflects the general decline in the total number of farms, but it also arises from an increased demand for land to add to existing farms; the purchases of land which were to be added to existing farms accounted for 40 percent in 1958, compared with 38 percent in 1957, and about 20 percent in 1950. Nearly half of these purchases in 1957-58 were single farms before sale, and the rest were parcels of land being transferred from one farm to another.

Pack of Canned Meat

The quantity of meat canned and meat products processed under federal inspection during the month of October has been reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA at 195,504,000 pounds, including quantities for defense.

CANNED MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS PROCESSED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION, OCTOBER, 1958

	3 lbs. & over	Under 3 lbs.	Total
	(thousands of pounds)		
Luncheon Meat.....	13,473	10,626	24,099
Canned ham.....	23,617	381	23,997
Beef hash.....	599	6,779	7,377
Chili con carne.....	1,032	16,724	17,757
Vienna sausage.....	284	4,611	4,895
Frankfurters and weiners in brine.....	15	239	254
Deviled ham.....		968	968
Other potted and deviled meat products.....	8	2,607	2,615
Tamales.....	288	4,229	4,516
Sliced, dried beef.....	21	276	298
Chopped beef.....		673	673
Meat stew.....	185	4,968	5,153
Spaghetti meat products.....	316	9,500	9,816
Tongue (not pickle).....	48	75	123
Vinegar pickled products.....	855	1,122	1,977
Sausage.....		578	578
Hamburger.....	648	2,278	2,926
Soups.....	1,828	55,953	57,781
Sausage in oil.....	517	420	936
Tripe.....		431	431
Brains.....		255	255
Loins and picnics.....	2,433	73	2,506
All other products 20% or more meat.....	488	6,445	6,934
All other products less than 20% meat (except soup).....	631	16,219	16,851
Total all products.....	47,279	146,131	193,409

Columns do not add to totals shown in all cases since rounded figures are used. Amounts packed for defense are not included in these items. Total production, including quantities for defense agencies, was 195,504 thousand pounds.

Average Prices for Peaches

Following are preliminary season average prices per ton received by growers for peaches for processing (except dried) during 1958, as reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA:

State	1957	1958
	(dollars per ton)	
Pennsylvania.....	67.90	52.10
Michigan.....	56.00	55.00
Virginia.....	55.30	47.90
South Carolina.....	58.20	58.00
Georgia.....	54.20	47.90
Utah.....	48.70	
Washington.....	64.60	48.00
Oregon.....	(a)	(a)
California, all.....	60.40	61.80
Clingstone.....	64.00	66.00
Freestone.....	46.50	48.20
Average freestone, 9 states....	49.90	49.40

(a) Negligible quantity.

Forthcoming Meetings

- Nov. 17-19—Georgia Canners Association, Annual Convention, King & Prince Hotel, St. Simons Island
- Nov. 19-21—Association of Pacific Fisheries, 45th Annual Meeting, and Annual Meeting of N.C.A. Northwest Branch, Ojai Valley Inn, Ojai, Calif.
- Nov. 19-21—Indiana Canners Association, Fall Meeting, French Lick
- Nov. 20-21—National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Annual Meeting, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore
- Nov. 22-25—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 44th Annual Convention, Yorktowne Hotel, York
- Nov. 24-25—Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids
- Dec. 1-3—Ohio Canners Association, 51st Annual Convention, Dayton Biltmore Hotel, Dayton
- Dec. 1-2—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia
- Dec. 4-5—New York State Canners and Freezers Association, 73d Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo
- Dec. 7-9—Ontario Food Processors Association, 25th Annual Convention and Machinery and Supply Show, Royal York Hotel, Toronto
- Dec. 8-11—Vegetable Growers Association of America, Annual Convention, Public Auditorium, Cleveland
- Dec. 9—Minnesota Canners and Freezers Association, 52d Annual Convention (afternoon business session for canner members only), Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis
- Dec. 10-12—Super Market Institute, Midyear Conference, Hollywood Beach, Fla.
- Dec. 12-13—National Preservers Association, Annual Convention, Chicago
- Dec. 13—National Food Sales Conference, National Food Brokers Association, Chicago

- Jan. 7-9—Illinois Canners Association, Canners School, Urbana
- Jan. 8-9—Canners League of California, 36th Annual Fruit and Vegetable Sample Cuttings, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco
- Jan. 19-21—Northwest Canners and Freezers Association, 3rd Annual Convention, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.
- Jan. 26-28—National Institutional Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Chicago
- Feb. 2-6—Oregon State College, 38th Food Processors Short Course, Corvallis
- Feb. 9-11—Canadian Food Processors Association, Annual Convention, Empress Hotel, Victoria, B. C.
- Feb. 20-21—National Red Cherry Institute, Annual Meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago
- Feb. 21-24—NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION and Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, 62d Annual Convention, The Conrad Hilton, Chicago
- March 1-5—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, The Conrad Hilton, Chicago
- March 6-7—Virginia Canners Association, 51st Annual Meeting, John Marshall Hotel, Richmond
- March 10—NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION, Northwest Branch, 51st Annual Canned Salmon Cutting, Olympic Hotel, Seattle
- March 13-14—Utah Canners Association, 47th Annual Convention, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City
- March 15-17—Canners League of California, 55th Annual Meeting, Santa Barbara Biltmore, Santa Barbara
- March 23-27—Oregon State College, 3d Annual Food Science Short Course, Corvallis
- April 17-23—U. S. Wholesale Grocers Association, Convention and Exposition, Hotel Americana, Bal Harbour, Miami Beach
- May 11-15—National Restaurant Convention and Exposition, Chicago
- May 24-27—Super Market Institute, 22d Annual Convention and Exposition, Atlantic City
- June 8-10—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Annual Convention, The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
- June 21-25—National Association of Retail Grocers, Convention and Exhibit, Chicago

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